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map of South America, may bear this construction, though not of necessity. At all events, all the other maps by Bonne give at least the Pomeroon to the Dutch, and one puts the boundary at the Orinoco (*Atlas Moderne*, Paris, 1771). And as to Poirson, the only authority for placing him in this list is a German map attributed to him, which has no engraved boundary at the coast. All the genuine Poirson maps, printed from his own plates, concede the Pomeroon basin to the Dutch; and even this doubtful German translation shows the Dutch New Middelburg, etc., west of the hand-colored boundary.

Mr. Baker's laudable work in writing a geographical description of Guiana, and in listing the known maps of the region, suffered most by the sudden interruption of the Commission's labors. It is to be hoped he may be authorized to complete his project, and to include in it the evidence of historians, travellers and others who have left on record any word that bears on the main question.

The point most likely to interest readers of this review is, I suppose, the general bearing of the work done for the Commission on the respective claims of Venezuela and British Guiana. That is a matter of opinion. While some of the grounds on which the colonists base their case are shown to be untenable, other grounds are strengthened. The gross result is, as it ought to be, rather to help the arbitrators than to help either party. One feature of the work has seemed to me somewhat unfortunate in this view. The general course and tone of the writing run much as a hostile criticism of the British case. This was perhaps inevitable from the circumstances. It may have been the intention to submit the Venezuelan case to a similar course of critical examination; but there is unfortunately nothing in these volumes to indicate such an intention. Yet the whole work, in spite of this feature, casts a curious light on the extravagant statements once current here as to "English expansion" of claims beyond those made by the Dutch.

S. M. MACVANE.

In Vol. XI. of the *Transactions of the Royal Historical Society* (Longmans, pp. 212) the most noteworthy pieces are four: Professor York Powell's account of the *École des Chartes* and plea for a similar institution in England; Major Martin A. S. Hume's narrative, presenting the most recent information concerning some of the survivors of the Armada who went ashore in Ireland; Mr. W. J. Corbett's very interesting account of some Elizabethan village surveys, derived from the muniments of King's College, Cambridge, and relating chiefly to lands in Norfolk; and Rev. J. Neville Figgis's article on some political theories of the early Jesuits. Mr. I. S. Leadam prints a document describing the pursuit of certain of the English refugees on the Continent by emissaries of Queen Mary. Mr. Oscar Browning casts some new light on the conference of Pillnitz, derived from the letters of Morton Eden, English minister at Dresden, to his brother Lord Auckland, minister at the Hague. Mr. W. F. Lord gives a history of Goree. It is not yet time for the fruits of the society's

alliance with the Camden Society to show themselves ; but some of the papers first named are certainly valuable contents.

In Townsend Mac Coun's *The Holy Land in Geography and History* (New York, Townsend Mac Coun, two vols., pp. 96, 126) the technical as well as the general student will find a handy compendium of useful information respecting the geography of Palestine. The author, who is already known through his *Historical Geography of the United States* and kindred publications, is an experienced compiler rather than a Biblical specialist. Fortunately he has made a wise selection of authorities. Availing himself of the valuable researches which have been made by the Palestine Exploration Fund, and of such works as Smith's *Historical Geography of the Holy Land*, he has presented in a series of 154 small, well executed maps, faced with explanatory material, an interesting array of facts, hitherto not easily accessible to the general reader. These are supplemented by a chronological chart and carefully prepared indexes which add greatly to the usefulness of the work. Indeed, the ease with which it can be used is its best characteristic. With the aid of Vol. I., which is devoted to the consideration of the physical contour of Palestine, it is possible to become intimately acquainted with the topographical peculiarities of that land which is the background of Biblical history and literature. Vol. II., which treats its history from the first day of creation to the present in one hundred and twelve pages, offers more opportunity for adverse criticism. The desire to make the work complete has led, in the earlier period especially, to the presentation as facts of much that at the best is merely hypothetical. The sympathies of the author, however, are with modern methods of Biblical research, and for this reason the second part of the work also cannot fail to be of great service to the general Biblical student, for whom it is primarily intended.

C. F. K.

The English Constitution: A Commentary on its Nature and Growth, by Professor Jesse Macy, of Iowa College (New York, The Macmillan Co., pp. xxiii, 534), is not a complete manual of the English constitution, and to judge it properly one needs to bear in mind the author's purpose as stated in the introduction. The author believes that the American student, gaining his ideas of our Constitution chiefly by the study of a written document, is apt to have "an impression that he possesses a knowledge of his own government in advance of his actual knowledge," and to regard the Constitution as more artificial than it really is. The best corrective to these erroneous impressions is a study of the English constitution. To supply a means to this end the author proposes to himself a two-fold task: "First to translate into American forms of speech English descriptions of the English constitution, and second to explain the origin of the present constitution."

Part I. (113 pages) describes the workings of the English constitution in its most prominent features, comparing and contrasting them with

corresponding usages in the United States. The presentation of these matters is often fresh and suggestive, and without doubt the book will prove useful. It is perhaps a fault of the work that it consists too exclusively of broad generalizations. It is in the nature of the case that it should consist largely of them; but the reader will at many points wish that the author had been more definite.

This criticism is still more applicable to Part II., the historical part. It lacks definiteness, and it is all the more unsatisfying because the facts that are wanting are perfectly tangible. We are not forgetting that the author does not propose that this part shall do more than supplement existing histories of the constitution, but the usefulness of the book would certainly have been enhanced if he had given it a greater degree of independence. Often a few briefly mentioned facts would suffice. For example, one could almost believe that the first part of the chapter on the Act of Settlement had been accidentally lost.

In speaking of the contract theory of government, and characterizing the theories of Hobbes and Locke (Ch. XLVII.), Professor Macy follows the very common practice of not distinguishing between the "Contract" of Hobbes and that of Locke. The "original contract between king and people" which King James was charged with violating, was not the "contract" of Hobbes but that of Locke (despite the fact that Locke's *Civil Government* had not yet been published); for according to Hobbes there was no contract between people and sovereign, and he distinctly declares that "there can happen no breach of covenant on the part of the sovereign."

A few typographical errors have been noticed: *Greene* occurs for *Green* (pp. 193, 254); *Gardiner* for *Gairdner* (p. 193); and in the index the name *Gardner* is made to do service for both Mr. James Gairdner and Professor Samuel Rawson Gardiner. More serious is a slip of the pen on p. 317, where "Petition of Right" occurs for "Declaration of Rights."

E. C. B.

The tenth volume published by the Navy Records Society, entitled *Letters and Papers relating to the War with France, 1512-13*, has been edited by M. Alfred Spont. The work displays a considerable amount of industry on the part of the editor, and makes accessible some interesting and valuable matter. In the selection of his materials M. Spont has drawn chiefly upon the great Paris and London collections of MSS., the printed *Calendars*, and local histories. For some reason or other he prefers Holinshed to Grafton. The introduction is confined to a merely chronological narrative of the maritime relations with France during the years 1512-13. It would have seemed more luminous to us if instead he had described the campaigns of the period, and shown us the plans of the various commanders by land and by sea, and the policies of the different members of the Holy Alliance and their allies. In the text students will find materials of value for the history of the year 1513 especi-

ally, among them Prégent's narrative and Echyngham's account, recently used by Professor Clowes. The volume must prove a useful supplement to the works of Oppenheim, of Desjardin and Teulet, and serviceable to the student of both naval and international history. With its English and French and Italian and Latin—one wonders that there is not some Spanish also—it has something of a polyglot character which makes one grateful that the matter has been given the legibility of print at least. The reader will also discover with pleasure the reproduction of several old prints illustrative of the text.

W. D. J.

M. Camille Jullian's *Extraits des Historiens Français du XIX^e Siècle* (Paris, Hachette, pp. cxxviii, 684) is an admirable book. It is much more than the simple volume of extracts for reading which its title implies. In the 128 pages of its introduction, M. Jullian presents a most excellent account of the development of historical literature and historical studies in France during the present century. Though his form of statement is terse and compact, and he gives many detailed facts, the details are not too many, and abundant room is found for clear, suggestive and critical estimates of the various historians and for luminous expositions of the philosophical and literary theories on which their works were consciously or unconsciously constructed. The relations which each writer bears, in thought and method, to certain of his predecessors, are worked out with especial care. Moreover, in tracing the development through the century of that literary *genre* from which his extracts are borrowed, M. Jullian is not neglectful of the services and influence of the less famous scholars whose labors have provided the literary artists of this and subsequent centuries with materials; he commemorates the quarrymen and masons as well as the architects, and remembers the work of governments, museums, schools and scientific missions. After 1870 the survey becomes less detailed, and living writers are not discussed. At the end comes an interesting summary of the leading principles of historical work which may be extracted out of the nineteenth-century historians as the quintessence of the modern French contribution to the general doctrine of historical method. The extracts which fill the body of the book are taken from the chief works of Chateaubriand, Augustin Thierry, Barante, Guizot, Thiers, Mignet, Michelet, Tocqueville, Quinet, Duruy, Renan, Taine and Fustel de Coulanges. As a rule, several excerpts from each chief book are given, their lengths varying from a page to twenty or twenty-five pages. An adequate impression of the author's manner is thus given; and this is much helped by the frequent practice of including passages from his prefaces, in which he has himself stated, with more or less completeness, the principles upon which he has aimed to proceed.

The Abolition of Privateering and the Declaration of Paris, by Francis R. Stark, LL.B., Ph.D. (Columbia University Studies in Political

Science, Vol. VIII., No. 3, pp. 163). Many more faults than this interesting monograph contains would gladly be forgiven to a writer who uses such clear and vigorous English. The materials of the essay, too, have been thoroughly subdued to the author's purpose, to the great profit of the reader.

The essay consists of three parts: I, a discussion of the legal right of capture of private property at sea; II, a comparative sketch of privateering before 1856; III, an account of the abolition of privateering by the Declaration of Paris. The second part is much the best. The third part is a sensible comment on the Declaration as to privateering. The first part is a not very lawyerlike discussion of the legality of capture at sea of the property of individual enemies. An experienced lawyer, for instance, would hardly have laid so much stress on the academical speculations of the French Revolution.

The second and principal part of the essay is in reality a concise history of naval warfare in England, France, and the United States, with something about privateering, and a good deal about piracy and the vicissitudes of the national navies. This is very frankly taken mostly from secondary sources. The merit of the author's work, and it is considerable, consists in having brought conveniently together, in a readable form, so much interesting and valuable information on the subject. Investigation of original authorities might have prevented some mistakes, as in putting into the reign of Elizabeth the surrender by England of the doctrine of *mare clausum*, and in citing the Treaty of Ghent as really a humiliation for England. A little thought ought to have prevented the statement that "it is not illogical" to claim the burning of captured vessels without trial as a belligerent right. But these are small blemishes; one is more inclined to object to an unhistorical slant, apparent in the earlier part of the work, against England and things English.

J. H. B.

Mr. George Hooper's *The Campaign of Sedan* (London, George Bell and Sons, pp. 382) was first published in 1887, and for a number of years has been classed by high military authorities as one of the best books in English on the first part of the Franco-German War (it ends with the downfall of the Second Empire). The book is now reprinted by the publishers. In the preface to the present edition, the author's son states that his father had intended, should a new edition be called for, to revise and correct the work, and to furnish it with an index; but that after due consideration it had been decided to make no addition to the book except that of the index. It is much to be regretted that the author did not correct and revise the book, for it is an able and vivid book, worthy of a careful revision. As it now stands there are throughout the work many small errors and much careless writing. The maps are not what they should be. Especially is this true of the general map of the theatre of operations, which is drawn on an excessively small scale,

presents none of the railways that existed in 1870, is crowded with irrelevant names, and omits many of the names of important towns and rivers mentioned in the text.

The Romance of Colonization: The United States, from the earliest Times to the Landing of the Pilgrim Fathers, by G. Barnett Smith (New York, Dodd, Mead and Co., pp. 320). The title of this book will probably not raise great expectations in the reader's mind. In fact, though it is interesting reading, it is neither important nor well-executed, being but a commonplace and unscholarly compilation. Not only do minor errors abound, but in major matters the writer is uncritical, and not well informed as to the present state of competent opinion on a multitude of affairs, from the Northmen and the Cabots down. Long quotations abound. It is not easy to see why in this first volume the colonization of Maryland is treated, before that of Plymouth, instead of being reserved for the second volume, which, we are told, will shortly appear. This second volume will deal with the remainder of the period extending to 1776. Other volumes, exhibiting the romance of English colonization in other lands than those now composing the United States, are mentioned in the preface as probably forthcoming.

Rev. W. H. Whitsitt, D.D., president of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary at Louisville, Ky., is the author of a small volume entitled *A Question of Baptist History* (Charles T. Dearing, Louisville, Ky., 1896). In it Dr. Whitsitt presented his reasons for the opinion he had already expressed in *The Independent* and also in *Johnson's New Universal Cyclopaedia*, that immersion was not in use among the Baptists in England until 1641. In an appendix he considered the baptism of Roger Williams, affirming that as Roger Williams, according to Gov. Winthrop, was baptised in March, 1639, it must have been by sprinkling or pouring, "since no other method was at that time in use among the Baptists." To this appendix, Rev. Henry M. King, D.D., the scholarly pastor of the First Baptist Church in Providence, R. I., makes reply in a monograph of one hundred and forty-five pages entitled *The Baptism of Roger Williams* (Preston and Rounds Co., Providence, 1897). For many years Dr. King has given much time to the study of the history of the First Baptist Church in Providence as well as to early New England church history, and in his monograph he subjects Dr. Whitsitt's inferences to a most thorough examination. But he does more. He presents evidence from Roger Williams himself concerning his baptism, also the evidence of his contemporaries, and cites the fact that the testimony of one of these, William Coddington, was so forcible that the late Rev. Dr. Henry M. Dexter said that in the absence of contemporary evidence against immersion Coddington's statement must be accepted as probably correct. This will doubtless be the general verdict as to the matter of the baptism of Roger Williams. The lines of evidence presented by Dr. King confirm and strengthen this opinion expressed by Dr. Dexter.

Under the title *The Revolutionary History of Fort Number Eight, on Morris Heights, New York City*, Professor John C. Schwab has privately printed (New Haven, pp. 66) a narrative of the military events of the Revolutionary war on Manhattan Island and in Westchester County, with especial reference to the relation of those transactions to the fortification named, in which local attachments give him special interest. The narrative is carefully constructed out of general materials on the one hand and on the other hand those of a local and private nature ; and is illustrated by a map. A brief history of the manor of Fordham precedes. The amount of matter directly relating to Fort Number Eight is not large.

The *Second Annual Report of the State Historian of the State of New York* (Albany, pp. 1029) is certainly not creditable to the state. If the citizen of New York ever compares such a volume with the historical volumes put forth by the governments of Belgium, the Netherlands, Portugal, Roumania or Switzerland—to select states of less population and revenue than his own—he will feel a chagrin proportioned to his intelligence. The deficiencies of the book are not altogether, perhaps not chiefly, due to the compiler himself. He appears to be energetic and enthusiastic in his work, though he evidently has not the historical education or the technical training which the position would seem to require. The painful thing about the book is the plain evidence it bears that the holder of this honorable office perceives that he holds it at the precarious favor of ignorant politicians. For instance, a considerable part of the book consists of trivial stories of the Civil War, with striking “journalistic” headings, under which we find, perhaps, a tale of heroism on the part of some one now high in political office in the state, or the noisy refutation of a “wicked slander” against some military organization. There are pictures, too ; for we all know that government publications, to be popular with the lower grade of politicians, must contain cheap pictures. The volume contains 586 mortal pages of muster-rolls, for which our state legislatures have of late developed an extraordinary fancy. It will illustrate the quality of the index if we say that, of its 59 pages, 48 are given up solidly to the entry “Colonial Troops” under C. The one part of the volume which was decidedly well worth printing is the 240 pages in which, with lively and humorous headlines, we are given a series of the colonial records of the years 1664–1673. But these records, which are not presented in chronological order, show so great a lack of editing and of proper explanation as to MS. sources that their value to the historical student is much impaired. Nor is their text above suspicion ; the experienced reader of seventeenth-century hand readily perceives errors of a kind indicating ignorance of that hand. When one remembers the labors of John Romeyn Brodhead, one cannot contemplate with perfect patience the present work of the state of New York in historical publication. Cannot things be bettered ?

The sixth and final volume of the series of "Women of Colonial and Revolutionary Times" is *Catherine Schuyler*, by Mary Gay Humphreys (Scribner, pp. 251). A real biography of the wife of General Philip Schuyler is plainly an impossibility. The author admits that the only letter of Mrs. Schuyler's that can now be traced is one which "begs the favor of Captain Varick to purchase two thousand oysters and to get Mrs. Vernon or somebody that understands it to pickle them." Apart from the dates of the heroine's birth, marriage and death, and the births, and in some cases marriages, of her fourteen children, there seem to be virtually no materials except such as can be derived by inference from the records of her husband's life or from the political and social history of the times. Under such circumstances it is inevitable that the book should be all background. But it is agreeable reading, and gives a pleasant picture of life at Albany and Saratoga during the last part of the last century.

Miss Ellen Strong Bartlett's *Historical Sketches of New Haven* (New Haven: Tuttle, Morehouse and Taylor; pp. 98) is a series of gracefully written and entertaining papers on points of historical interest in New Haven, with much incidental information regarding persons of note who have been connected with the city. It is profusely and well illustrated and finely printed. Though hardly formal history, the book brings together in a useful way many historical facts of importance, and it will be found by the visitor to New Haven greatly superior to the common run of souvenir literature.

Mr. G. M. Phillips, principal of the State Normal School at West Chester, Pennsylvania, has printed for private distribution a pamphlet of 37 pages containing *Historic Letters* from the collection possessed by that school. There are fifteen letters from among the papers of Gen. Anthony Wayne, and four derived from a collection of the correspondence of Gen. Persifer F. Smith. Among the former are letters of Wayne, Washington, Schuyler, Sullivan, Arnold, and Gates. The others are ante-bellum letters of Scott, McClellan, Taylor, and Jefferson Davis.

The American Jewish Historical Society has brought out No. 6 of its *Publications* (pp. 180). The secretary reports 211 members. Though not quite equal in interest to some of the preceding issues, the number contains several interesting matters. Dr. J. H. Hollander contributes a series of documents from the Public Record Office relating to the attempted departure of the Jews from Surinam in 1675. Dr. Herbert Friedenwald, by means of advertisements in the Philadelphia newspapers of the last century, casts new light on the history of some of the prominent Hebrew residents of that town. Mr. Max J. Kohler contributes two articles, one on the Jews of Newport, one on the civil status of the Jews in colonial New York. Mr. N. Taylor Phillips reviews the history of the Congregation Shearith Israel. Mr. David Sulzberger makes a statistical investigation of the growth of the Jewish population in the United States.

The thirteenth volume of the publications of the Filson Club, bearing the general title of *The First Explorations of Kentucky*, is a reprint, with appropriate and scholarly notes and introductions by Mr. J. Stoddard Johnstone, vice-president of the club, of the journals of Dr. Thomas Walker, 1750, and of Christopher Gist, 1751. Walker's journal is not edited from the original manuscript. The text is taken from Rives's edition of 1888, but twenty pages which were missing from that publication are now supplied from the original manuscript. The text of Gist is taken from Darlington's edition, Pittsburg, 1888. A map showing the routes of these first recorded explorations is given.

The *Review of Historical Publications Relating to Canada*, published last year by Professor George M. Wrong, of the University of Toronto, appears to have met with the success it deserved, for the second volume, relating to the publications of the year 1897, has now appeared in due course of time. In the editing of the new volume (pp. 238) Professor Wrong has been assisted by Mr. H. H. Langton, librarian of the University of Toronto, by whom the book is also published. It may likewise be obtained of Mr. William Briggs, of the same town. About a hundred and fifty publications—books and articles in periodicals—are noticed in the volume. The contents are grouped in five divisions: Canada's Relations to the Empire; the History of Canada; Provincial and Local History; Geography, Economics and Statistics; Law and Education and Bibliography. Great effort has evidently been made toward completeness, and the annual survey is, by consequence, highly interesting, affording a most satisfactory notion of what is being done for Canadian history both within the Dominion and without. The reader in the United States, usually too neglectful of Canadian matters, will be surprised to find how much of our historical literature has a bearing on Canadian history, and will be interested and benefited by seeing how such books appear when looked at from a Canadian point of view. The execution of the individual reviews is distinctly better than in the former volume.